THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1796. [N° 1801.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop^r Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
Juſt imported in the Snow Elizabeth.
Newport, Oct. 17, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the beſt Quality,
by the Hogſhead.
Newport, October 17, 1796.

To be LET,

And may be entered upon immediately.

A HOUSE in the Main-Street, in complete Repair, with a large Garden, Store, Coach-Houſe, Stabling, a Well of the beſt Water, &c. — The Houſe contains 4 large Rooms on a Floor, neatly finiſhed—large Garrets, Cellars, &c.—Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

THE Partnerſhip of OVERING and AUCHMUTY, being by mutual Conſent diſſolved: All Perſons having Demands, will preſent them for Adjuſtment; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make Payment, to either of the Subſcribers.
HENRY OVERING,
ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY.
Newport, Oct. 17, 1796.

The SCHOONER

HARRIET,

ELNATHAN CLARKE, Maſter,

Will ſail from this Port for CHARLESTON (South Carolina) in Ten Days. — She is a very good Veſſel, the Captain well-acquainted, and can accommodate Eight or Ten Paſſengers. — For Terms apply to
ETHAN CLARKE.
Newport, Oct. 17, 1796.

Valuable real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town. — For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Auguſt 15, 1796.

Flax-Seed and Barley

That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchaſed as uſual, by
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, Auguſt 30, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES, by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Weſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt-India RUM by the Hogſhead—CASSIA by the lb.
Alſo, a ſmall Conſignment of NUTMEGS.
July 5, 1796.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of HENRY MARCHANT, late of this Town, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame for Settlement—and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to
WILLIAM MARCHANT, *Executor.*
Newport, Oct. 4, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE Half Part of the WHARF, at preſent improved by Major JOHN HANDY, together with the Whole of a large and commodious STORE thereon. — For Terms apply to
THOMAS HANDY.
Newport, Oct. 18, 1796.

For SALE, by

ETHAN CLARKE,

TURks-Iſland SALT, from 1 Buſhel to 1000; Sugar, by Hogſhead or Barrel; 10 Pipes Brandy; 10 Hogſheads Weſt India Rum; 20 Hogſheads New-England Ditto; 10 Hogſheads Molaſſes; 10 Hogſheads of Virginia Tobacco; Loaf Sugar, per Cwt. a few Caſks Rice; Ditto of Sherry Wine; 9—7 and 8—6 Window-Glaſs per Box; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Braſs Kettles; Open, Cloſe, and Kitchen Stoves; large and ſmall Patent and Two Pot Cabouſes; Tar and Pitch; Anchors of all Sizes, &c. &c. as uſual.
Cheap for Caſh, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland.
Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

Snow Mary arrived laſt Saturday

from Liverpool—Cargo conſiſting of SALT, SEA-COAL, and a great Variety of CROCKERY WARE, of the neweſt Faſhions. — All the above mentioned Articles to be Sold cheap for Caſh, Wholeſale and Retail, by CHARLES LASSALLE. — Alſo a SNOW, Burthen about One Hundred and One Ton, well found, and can be fitted for Sea at a very ſmall Expence.
Newport, Oct. 17, 1796.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, *&c.*

James Taylor & Co.

INFORM the Public generally, and their Country Cuſtomers in particular, that they have juſt received from *London*, by the Ship Adelaide, via New-York, a large and general Aſſortment of freſh Drugs and Medicines, which they warrant to be genuine, and which they will ſell at their old, eſtabliſhed Medicine-Store, oppoſite Mr. William Langley's, in Thames-ſtreet, by Retail as cheap as can be purchaſed in Town, and by Wholeſale, as cheap as in New-York or Boſton.

They are appointed by the Maker himſelf, the ſole Venders in the United States, of that juſtly celebrated Medicine, called "*Cundell's improved Balſam of Honey*," which is far ſuperior to any Medicine yet diſcovered, for radically curing the moſt violent *Coughs, Colds Aſthmas*, and *Conſumptions*. — Books, printed in *London*, and ſent here by the Maker, deſcribing its Qualities and Cures, diſtributed gratis.

Among numerous other Patent Medicines, not before imported into this Town, they have a few Boxes of Dr. *James's* famous *Analeptic Pills*—a ſovereign Remedy for Bilious, Rheumatic and Gouty Diſorders; Steers' Opodeldoc, a celebrated Medicine, externally applied, for Rheumatic Complaints.

Recipes from Town or Country prepared with the utmoſt Care and Fidelity.—Sea Medicine-Cheſts put up on the moſt reaſonable Terms, with plain and full Directions.

Dye Stuffs,—Painters' Colours,—Spices, &c. as uſual—Cheap for Caſh or Credit.
Newport, October 3 1796.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Cahoone,

A few Doors South of the NEW-LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars—Negro-Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and ſmoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Buſineſs.

THE Subſcribers being by the Hon. Town Council, of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JONATHAN COGGESHALL, late of Middletown, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—the ſaid Creditors are hereby notified to exhibit their Demands to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the 19th Day of Auguſt laſt, that being the Time allowed for the Purpoſe.
THOMAS COGGESHALL,
OLIVER DURFEE.
Middletown, October 3, 1796.

From the ENGLISH REVIEW *for July*, 1796.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE exertions of this coloſſal Republic, exceeding even the anticipations of thoſe who were moſt ſenſible of the powers and reſources of liberty, have excited the ſurpriſe and the wonder of the world for ſeveral years paſt, and at laſt thrown it into amazement. Her exertions on the Rhine have not been ſlackened by her enterpriſes in Italy; nor her force in Italy diminiſhed by her efforts on the Rhine. On the contrary, combining operations of war on a grand ſcale, ſhe ſeems to unite her army in Italy with her armies in Germany, in one magnificent ſyſtem of military co-[illegible]. Her plan, though not yet fully developed, ſeems to unfold itſelf more and more. If we compare the movements of Buonaparte in Italy with the poſitions and apparent deſtinations of her armies in Germany, and, above all, with the late movements of her allies, the Pruſſians, and particularly their reduction of Nuremberg, and eſtabliſhing a great military force in that city—if we compare all theſe ſteps with one another, we ſhall be inclined to conclude, that it is the general plan of the French to ſurround the Emperor by a wide circle, at the ſame time that they divide and deſtroy his internal power, by an interior circle. The French armies hem in and contract the quarters of the Auſtrians more and more on the Rhine. The poſition of the Pruſſians at Nuremberg precludes the army under the Archduke from [illegible]ing by the way of the Danube, otherwiſe [illegible] their connivance; which, according [illegible] of the court of Berlin, muſt be purchaſed [illegible] ant conceſſion. In a word, according to [illegible] the abaiſement, if not the ruin, of the Houſe of Auſtria is faſt approaching. Yet theſe, in all things, particularly in war, and more eſpecially ſtill, in war conducted on ſo gigantic and unuſual a ſtyle, are very ſhort and uncertain. A little time may produce a new order of affairs. The vaſtneſs of the French deſigns is more impoſing to the imagination than alarming to reaſon; for their very conqueſts muſt weaken them, unleſs, indeed, they can effect a revolution, not in government only, but in the minds and hearts of the people in whoſe territories they plant their garriſons, or march their victorious armies. Whether can they extend their empire, and give the law to willing nations, is a problem not to be determined in the midſt of campaigns, however ſucceſsful. Certain it is, that the Dutch begin to feel the weight of their chains—and however panic-ſtruck the Italians may be for a time, the inſults ſtill more than the rapacity of the French muſt inflict a wound of rankling reſentment. The Dutch have lately given vent to their groans, if not in their political aſſemblies, overawed by their invaders, yet on ſolemn faſts in their churches. They conſider, very judiciouſly, that in church there is little chance of being interrupted by Frenchmen. Were their devotion ſincere and ardent, it might yet blow their invaders out of their country: but we much fear that their religion, as well as their patriotiſm, has become extremely languid.

The Republic, though humbled at ſea, does not neglect her ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies, or abandon them without a ſtruggle. They have found means of reinforcing their principal garriſon in St. Domingo.

As at the commencement, and for ſome time after the continuance of the war we held up to view the uſual energy of liberty, and the folly of uniting the French by oppoſition—ſo now, when the gloom is deepened, and there remains little hope of being able to treat with the victorious and inſolent enemy on any terms of reaſon or moderation, it is proper to turn the eye, wearied and diſguſted at the councils and the events of the war, which, at beſt, muſt terminate, more or leſs, unfortunately for all the confederacy—it is proper, in ſuch circumſtances, to advert to a general ground, to them all, of conſolation. The ambition and arrogance of conquering nations, ſooner or later, excites a reſiſtance that reduces their power, and brings them to their ſenſes. There is a great deal of trifling in moſt of the analogies of which the herd of writers are ſo fond, between ancient and modern times.—But, as we do not, in the preſent queſtion, enter at all into detail or conjecture concerning the particular arrangements to take place among the ſtates of Europe—as we confine our attempts to general reſults, and riſe to ſuch a height of abſtraction as command a *proſpect* of both the ancient and the modern world, it may not be thought wholly puerile to obſerve, that it was the ambitious intrigues of the Athenians, and their aim to extend their government to more peaceable nations, to whom it was an object of horror, that excited the Peloponneſian war, which was not terminated but with the deſtruction of the republic. The ſtates of Europe are as much approximated to one another, in reſpect of politics, by the progreſſion of national intercourſe, in the preſent times, as thoſe of Greece were two thouſand years ago.

Another evil hangs over the republic. There is a danger of internal diſſention and inſurrection on the return of peace; particularly of high, and even arbitrary, claims on the part of the army—but the government, in order to obviate this evil, endeavour to form a great national militia, to conſiſt of one-ſixth part of all the men capable of bearing arms.

SPAIN.

Military preparations are on foot, in this kingdom by ſea and land: although the declarations of the court, as the intereſts of the kingdom, are ſtill on the ſide of peace. It is natural to conjecture, that the [illegible] the old rock of diſcord, is, no doubt, at the [illegible] this. Let us conſider [illegible] the [illegible] the ceſſion of Gibraltar. It is with [illegible] their attempts, in conjunction with the French, on Jamaica; but may unite [illegible] with [illegible], if not expelling the French in St. Domingo.—It is pretty

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Russia DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
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Hard SOAP, per Box.
Just imported in the Snow Elizabeth.
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Russia DUCK,
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MOLASSES, of the best Quality,
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And may be entered upon immediately.

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Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

THE Partnership of OVERING and AUCHMUTY, being by mutual Consent dissolved: All Persons having Demands, will present them for Adjustment; and those indebted, are requested to make Payment, to either of the Subscribers.
HENRY OVERING,
ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY.
Newport, Oct. 17, 1796.

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Newport, Oct. 17, 1796.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONsisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town. — For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.
Newport, August 15, 1796.

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That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchased as usual, by
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Also, a small Consignment of NUTMEGS.
July 5, 1796.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of HENRY MARCHANT, late of this Town, Esquire, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for Settlement—and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to
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Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island.
Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

Snow Mary arrived last Saturday

from Liverpool—Cargo consisting of SALT, SEA-COAL, and a great Variety of CROCKERY WARE, of the newest Fashions. — All the above mentioned Articles to be Sold cheap for Cash, Wholesale and Retail, by CHARLES LASSALLE. — Also a SNOW, Berthen about One Hundred and One Ton, well found, and can be fitted for Sea at a very small Expence.
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They are appointed by the Maker himself, the sole Venders in the United States, of that justly celebrated Medicine, called "*Cundell's improved Balsam of Honey*," which is far superior to any Medicine yet discovered, for radically curing the most violent *Coughs, Colds Asthmas*, and *Consumptions*. — Books, printed in *London*, and sent here by the Maker, describing its Qualities and Cures, distributed gratis.
Among numerous other Patent Medicines, not before imported into this Town, they have a few Boxes of Dr. *James's* famous *Analeptic Pills*—a sovereign Remedy for Bilious, Rheumatic and Gouty Disorders; Steers' Opodeldoc, a celebrated Medicine, externally applied, for Rheumatic Complaints.
Recipes from Town or Country prepared with the utmost Care and Fidelity.—Sea Medicine-Chests put up on the most reasonable Terms, with plain and full Directions.
Dye Stuffs,—Painters' Colours,—Spices, &c. as usual —Cheap for Cash or Credit.
Newport, October 3 1796.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Cahoone,

A few Doors South of the NEW-LANE,

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Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars—Negro-Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.
All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.
N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Business.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council, of Middletown, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JONATHAN COGGESHALL, late of Middletown, Yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent —the said Creditors are hereby notified to exhibit their Demands to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the 19th Day of August last, that being the Time allowed for the Purpose.
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The Republic, though humbled at sea, does not neglect her settlements in the West-Indies, or abandon them without a struggle. They have found means of reinforcing their principal garrison in St. Domingo.

As at the commencement, and for some time after the continuance of the war we held up to view the usual energy of liberty, and the folly of uniting the French by opposition—so now, when the gloom is deepened, and there remains little hope of being able to treat with the victorious and insolent enemy on any terms of reason or moderation, it is proper to turn the eye, wearied and disgusted at the councils and the events of the war, which, at best, must terminate, more or less, unfortunately for all the confederacy—it is proper, in such circumstances, to advert to a general ground, to them all, of consolation. The ambition and arrogance of conquering nations, sooner or later, excites a resistance that reduces their power, and brings them to their senses. There is a great deal of trifling in most of the analogies of which the herd of writers are so fond, between ancient and modern times.—But, as we do not, in the present question, enter at all into detail or conjecture concerning the particular arrangements to take place among the states of Europe—as we confine our attempts to general results, and rise to such a height of abstraction as command a prospect of both the ancient and the modern world, it may not be thought wholly puerile to observe, that it was the ambitious intrigues of the Athenians, and their aim to extend their government to more peaceable nations, to whom it was an object of horror, that excited the Peloponnesian war, which was not terminated but with the destruction of the republic. The states of Europe are as much approximated to one another, in respect of politics, by the progression of national intercourse, in the present times, as those of Greece were two thousand years ago.

Another evil hangs over the republic. There is a danger of internal dissention and insurrection on the return of peace; particularly of high, and even arbitrary, claims on the part of the army—but the government, in order to obviate this evil, endeavour to form a great national militia, to consist of one-fifth part of all the men capable of bearing arms.

SPAIN.

Military preparations are on foot, in this kingdom by sea and land: although the declarations of the court, as the interests of the kingdom, are still on the side of peace. It is natural to conjecture, that the old stumbling-block, the old rock of offence, is, no doubt, at the bottom of this. Let us consolidate peace with the Spanish, by the cession of Gibraltar. This will not only ward off their attempts, in conjunction with the French, on Jamaica; but may unite their force with ours for humbling, if not expelling the French in St. Domingo.—It is pretty

e'se, that we muſt give up either Gibraltar or Jamaica! —They talk of ſome ſecret compact between the French and Spaniards, for diſpoſing of Portugal, ſo as to humour the ambition of Spain, glorying in her *plus ultra*; and that of France aiming, ultimately, at the command of the ocean—But great events follow each other in two quick ſucceſſion, to leave any leiſure for commenting on conjectures.

ITALY

is, in moſt parts, over run and plundered; and, in all, panic-ſtrick'n.—Naples alone ſtill prepares for reſiſtance: the progreſs of the French is not interrupted by reſiſtance: in ſome parts it meets with acclamation. Their ſucceſſes, that command influence and co-action beyond the Alps, threaten influence and co-operation, if the tide of affairs be not turned ſpeedily, in Germany.—Their numbers, at firſt (and this is a circumſtance which is not perhaps very generally attended to) not ſo very formidable, increaſe as they advance: for the poor and the oppreſſed, of which there is a great number, both in Italy and Germany, without much regarding principles or conſequences, flock to the ſtandard, that affords immediate relief and protection.

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It is to be apprehended, indeed, if France ſhall be permitted to retain poſſeſſion of the ſea coaſt from Cape Finiſterre to Embden, and at the ſame time, to domineer in Italy, and open or ſhut ports as they pleaſe, that the commercial and naval power of the Republic will preponderate as much as her military power. Such an event, on ſuch a ſuppoſition, would be in the natural courſe of things. It is not, however, probable that the French will ſuffer Britain might long flouriſh as a great commercial and naval power. The wants of the nations on the continent, even thoſe of France herſelf, would be ſupplied from England directly in times of peace, and circuitouſly in times of war. While we ſhould be able to retain the India trade, there is no fear that ever our commerce will ſtagnate in Europe. In a former number we took notice that the compacted or diſjointed nature of kingdoms was a matter not well underſtood. It is of extreme importance to the ſtability and ſecurity of a ſtate that the ſource of its wealth and power be of a compact or united nature; that is, that the ſource of its wealth and power may not be intercepted and cut off by an enemy in detail, but that they may, all of them, pour their ſtreams into one common channel; but it is to be obſerved, that as, on the one hand, a kingdom may be united by local poſition, but divided internally by mountains, moraſſes, and deſerts, which enable the inhabitants of particular diſtricts to reſiſt government, and co-operate with external foes; ſo, on the other, the reſources of power, though ſeparate and at a great diſtance from each other, may be of ſuch a nature as to be eaſily united, and not intercepted or cut off by an enemy. Compactneſs of dominion is determined not always or only by geographical ſituation, but by circumſtances that ſecure the co-operation of all its different members. The reſources of Britiſh power are of ſuch a nature that, though remote from each other in point of local ſituation, they are approximated by facility of communication. The ocean, which divides the territories of the Britiſh empire, unites its reſources. It is poſſible by a due attention to political œconomy, to every thing that may encourage navigation and trade, to manufactures, to agriculture, which is the baſis of all, and to the ſtate of the labouring poor, to whom the poſſibility and hope ſhould be held up, of becoming, through induſtry and good habits, independent cultivators of the ſoil,* to the poſſeſſion of ſmall farms—it is poſſible, by due attention to theſe things, and to all that falls within the province of political œconomy, to maintain our power and rank in the ſcale of nations, until the viciſſitude of human affairs may bring about an arrangement in the affairs of Europe, that may render the power of France, which threatens, at preſent, ſo decided a preponderancy, leſs favourable.

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* *To daſh in pieces all monopoliſations of land, and open an eaſy way to the labouring poor to become farmers, though on a ſmall ſcale, on their own account, would alone exalt and maintain the proſperity and power of this iſland for ages. With ſuch a law, we ſhould have no need of Boards of Agriculture.*

LONDON, Auguſt 23.

Our trade with Portugal is one of the moſt valuable which we carry on with any of the European powers. By the celebrated treaty of 1703, or as ſome call it the Methuen treaty, on account of its having been framed by Mr. Methuen, Portugal engages to take our woollens, and we engage to admit her wines at ſtipulated duties. Perhaps the woollens which ſhe takes from us are not to a greater amount than the wines which we receive from her; but Portugal, having little internal commerce of her own, purchaſes a very conſiderable quantity of Britiſh manufacture, which ſhe pays us for in gold. The greater part of our gold is imported from Portugal. Mr. Baretti ſays, he was informed, that the weekly packet from Liſbon, brings on an average fifty thouſand pounds to our merchants. But this information, Mr. Adam Smith, with reaſon conſiders as exaggerated. It is certain, however, that our importation of gold from Portugal is very great.

On Sunday morning a duel was fought in Hyde Park, between Mr. William Carpenter and Mr. John Pride, both Americans. The meeting took place in conſequence of the affairs of America becoming the ſubject of converſation, at the Virginia coffee houſe, on Friday laſt. Mr. Carpenter gave it as his opinion, that Mr. Giles, a Member of the Congreſs of the United States, was not ſo able a man as many ſuppoſed him to be, and that he did not conſider him as politically honeſt. At this obſervation Mr. Pride took fire, and gave Mr. Carpenter the lie.—A challenge enſued, the parties met on Sunday morning at half paſt five, in Hyde-Park. The ſeconds uſed every means in their power to bring the affair to an amicable adjuſtment, but in vain. The diſtance being meaſured, they fired exactly at the ſame inſtant, when Mr. Carpenter received his antagoniſt's ball in the ſide, which penetrated nearly through his body; and notwithſtanding it was immediately extracted, he breathed his laſt yeſterday at twelve o'clock, at Richardſon's, Covent Garden.

No animoſity whatever had previouſly ſubſiſted between them. Mr. Carpenter was about twenty one years old, and was brought up in Eſſex County, in the State of Virginia; his father was a gentleman of Devonſhire in England. Mr. Pride is a native of Amelia County, in Virginia, twenty five years of age.

Meaſures have been taken at the public offices to apprehend the other principal and his ſecond, but hitherto without effect.

Freſh European Intelligence,

Received by the Ship James Capt. Conklin, in Nineteen *Days from London, arrived at New-York:—*

ANSPACH, Auguſt 22.

HIS Serene Highneſs the Prince of Hohenlohe Kirchberg, in the ſervice of the Houſe of Auſtria, died at the moment when he was to take upon him the command of the Army, which Count Wartenſleben was to have quitted.

PARIS. Sept. 1.

FRENCH REPUBLIC

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND THE MEUSE.

The General in Chief to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, 7 Fructidor, 24th Auguſt.

I have the honor to inform you that Prince Charles arrived with a corps of 25 000 men, formed a junction with Gen. Wartenſleben, and on the 5th attacked Gen. Berdanotte, who was at Tenning before Newmark, for the purpoſe of covering my communications, while agreeably to your orders, I followed the army of Gen. Wartenſleben, without being able to force him to engage; General Bernadotte gave, in theſe circumſtances, new proofs of talents and of courage, and the troops under his command fought with the greateſt intrepidity. But he was obliged to yield to ſuperior force, and this General found it neceſſary to retreat.

Prince Charles, in conſequence of this, advanced on my rear with the greater part of the corps which had forced Gen. Bernadotte to fall back, and I on my turn ran the riſk of being ſurrounded in a country where communication is extremely difficult. My poſition, and the enemy's force, did not permit me to engage, without evidently riſking the ſafety of the army. I therefore retreated to Amberg. In this poſition I was ſoon attacked by General Wartenſleben in front, and by the Archduke in flank. I was then obliged to fall back as far as Sulzbach, after having made that reſiſtance which honour and military duty required. I cannot yet give you the details of this affair. I believe I have loſt no artillery. I am to leave this place to-night, and retire to Vendom, afterwards to Graffenberg, and then to Forcheim, where I propoſe to concentrate the army.

I hope that General Moreau will profit by that circumſtance, and that his ſucceſſes will ſoon call back to the Danube the forces which have fallen upon me.

Signed, JOURDAN.

ARMY of the RHINE and MOSELLE.

The Commander in Chief writes thus from Augſburg on the 8th Fructidor, Auguſt 25.—Being informed that the Archduke Charles had detached a corps againſt the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, he determined to make a diverſion by attacking Gen. La Tour, encamped at Friedberg, and paſſing the Lech at a place where it was fordable.

The left wing paſſed this river firſt at a ford unknown to the enemy, and which they had neglected to guard, oppoſite to Hauſſetten; the volunteers were above their middle in water, and carried their muſkets on their heads. The current was ſo rapid, that the firſt who advanced were almoſt entirely hurried away, but were afterwards relieved. Our troops took poſſeſſion of Keſſing, and gained the heights which led to Ottmaring, on the left flank of the enemy.

The enemy, with their artillery and infantry covered all the river oppoſite the centre of the army. General St. Cyr began the attack by a diſcharge from the artillery and muſketry; which drawing on that of the enemy, and even diminiſhing it ſenſibly, allowed the 21ſt demi-brigade of light infantry, and the 31ſt of the line, and the 9th regiment of huſſars, under the command of Gen. Laroche, to paſs at two fords, to the right and left of Lech Hauſen, which village was inſtantly attacked; the enemy left five peices of cannon, and were chaſed from the hamlet near the other bridge, which we immediately began to repair in order to paſs the artillery. After forcing the bridge which the enemy had fortified with artillery, we attacked the poſition of Friedberg.

The advanced guard on the right, commanded by Gen. Abattucci, moved to the left on the road of Munich, in order to cut off that retreat. The reſt of the forces under General Ferino marched on the enemy's flank. General St. Cyr attacked on the front. Hemmed in on all ſides, the enemy were ſoon put to the route.

The diviſion of General Ferino purſued as far as Rinethal. General Vandamme, at the head of the 20th regiment of chaſſeurs, the 9th and 23th regiments of huſſars, and a part of the 2d chaſſeurs, purſued to near the valley of La Ser. From 15 to 1600 priſoners were taken, and 40 officers, of whom three were of ſuperior rank, and the aid-de-camp of Gen. Latour; 16 or 17 pieces of cannon and two ſtandards were alſo taken. The infantry markſmen followed the enemy with as much rapidity as the horſe; and the fatigue only of the men and horſes obliged them to ceaſe the purſuit.

The detachment of the left wing, which was before Langenyenk, paſſed the Lech at a ford oppoſite the village but it was too deep for the artillery; ſuch of the infantry and light cavalry as paſſed, after having ſurpriſed and taken a poſt of 25 huſſars, who could not believe it poſſible to croſs by that paſſage, marched on the road of Neuberg to Friedberg, and took 200 men, 3 waggons, and 30 horſes, the wreck of General Latour's corps.

(Signed) MOREAU.

General Hauſſman writes from Augſbourg on the 29th Fructidor, Auguſt 27.

"By my letter of yeſterday, I announced to you the memorable action on the 7th. The number of priſoners taken on that day has been much more conſiderable than I informed you of. More than 2000 have paſſed thro' this town. Our troops took poſſeſſion of Munich laſt night.

"The Elector fled a few days before, after having left perſons properly authorized to treat with the Commander in Chief.

"The Auſtrian army is every day weakened by the defection of its allies, and by the priſoners which are taken.

(Signed) "HAUSSMANN."

ARMY OF ITALY.

The Commander in Chief to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters, Milan, 9 Fructidor, Auguſt 26.

The diviſion of General Schuget has blockaded Mantua.

On the 24th, at three o'clock in the morning, we attacked the brigade of Governolo, and Borgoforte, in order to force the garriſon to retire within the walls.

After a ſpirited cannonade, General Sahuguet in perſon croſſed the bridge of Governolo, whilſt General Dallemayne took Borgoforte. The enemy loſt 300 men killed, wounded and taken priſoners.

The 18th demi brigade, and Citizen Lahoz, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly.

Our ſmall gallies have left Peſchiera, from whence they took ten large boats and two pieces of cannon belonging to the enemy.

Every thing here has the moſt ſatisfactory appearance.

I am informed that General Wurmſer is recalled, and replaced by Gen. de Vins.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The Executive Directory has been officially informed of a communication being eſtabliſhed between the army of the Rhine and the Moſelle and that of Italy.

NEW-YORK, October 17.

LATE AND IMPORTANT ADVICES.

By Capt. Conkling, of the ſhip James, in 29 days from London, we have accounts from thence, to the 13th September (17 days later than our laſt) from which we have given ſome of the moſt important articles this day.

plain, that we muſt give up either Gibraltar or Jamaica — They talk of ſome ſecret compact between the French and Spaniards, for diſpoſing of Portugal, ſo as to humour the ambition of Spain, glorying in her *plus ultra*; and that of France aiming, ultimately, at the command of the ocean—But great events follow each other in two quick ſucceſſion, to leave any leiſure for commenting on conjectures.

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The arms of Great-Britain have reduced St. Lucia, St. Vincents, and Grenada. At ſea ſhe has ſuſtained her naval reputation by ſome exploits of extraordinary gallantry; though on a ſmall ſcale of force. A new treaty of commerce has been ratified with America; and, on the whole, there is at leaſt no immediate cauſe of deſpondency in reſpect of affairs naval and commercial.

It is to be apprehended, indeed, if France ſhall be permitted to retain poſſeſſion of the ſea-coaſt from Cape Finiſterre to Embden, and at the ſame time, to domineer in Italy, and open or ſhut ports as they pleaſe, that the commercial and naval power of the Republic will preponderate as much as her military power. Such an event, on ſuch a ſuppoſition, would be in the natural courſe of things. It is not, however, probable that the French will

Britain might long flouriſh as a great commercial and naval power. The wants of the nations on the continent, even thoſe of France herſelf, would be ſupplied from England directly in times of peace, and circuitouſly in times of war. While we ſhould be able to retain the India trade, there is no fear that ever our commerce will ſtagnate in Europe. In a former number we took notice that the compacted or diſjointed nature of kingdoms was a matter not well underſtood. It is of extreme importance to the ſtability and ſecurity of a ſtate that the ſource of its wealth and power be of a compact or united nature; that is, that the ſource of its wealth and power may not be intercepted and cut off by an enemy in detail, but that they may, all of them, pour their ſtreams into one common channel; but it is to be obſerved, that as, on the one hand, a kingdom may be united by local poſition, but divided internally by mountains, moraſſes, and deſerts, which enable the inhabitants of particular diſtricts to reſiſt government, and co-operate with external foes; ſo, on the other, the reſources of power, though ſeparate and at a great diſtance from each other, may be of ſuch a nature as to be eaſily united, and not intercepted or cut off by an enemy. Compactneſs of dominion is determined not always or only by geographical ſituation, but by circumſtances that ſecure the co-operation of all its different members. The reſources of Britiſh power are of ſuch a nature that, though remote from each other in point of local ſituation, they are approximated by facility of communication. The ocean, which divides the territories of the Britiſh empire, unites its reſources. It is poſſible by a due attention to political œconomy, to every thing that may encourage navigation and trade, to manufactures, to agriculture, which is the baſis of all, and to the ſtate of the labouring poor, to whom the poſſibility and hope ſhould be held up, of becoming, through induſtry and good habits, independent cultivators of the ſoil,* to the poſſeſſion of ſmall farms—it is poſſible, by due attention to theſe things, and to all that falls within the province of political œconomy, to maintain our power and rank in the ſcale of nations, until the viciſſitude of human affairs may bring about an arrangement in the affairs of Europe, that may render the power of France, which threatens, at preſent, ſo decided a preponderancy, leſs favourable.

* *To daſh in pieces all monopoliſations of land, and open an eaſy way to the labouring poor to become farmers, though on a ſmall ſcale, on their own account, would alone exalt and maintain the proſperity and power of this iſland for ages. With ſuch a law, we ſhould have no need of Boards of Agriculture.*

LONDON, Auguſt 23.

Our trade with Portugal is one of the moſt valuable which we carry on with any of the European powers. By the celebrated treaty of 1703, or as ſome call it the Methuen treaty, on account of its having been framed by Mr. Methuen, Portugal engages to take our woollens, and we engage to admit her wines at ſtipulated duties. Perhaps the woollens which ſhe takes from us are not to a greater amount than the wines which we receive from her; but Portugal, having little internal commerce of her own, purchaſes a very conſiderable quantity of Britiſh manufacture, which ſhe pays us for in gold. The greater part of our gold is imported from Portugal. Mr. Baretti ſays, he was informed, that the weekly packet from Liſbon, brings on an average fifty thouſand pounds to our merchants. But this information, Mr. Adam Smith, with reaſon conſiders as exaggerated. It is certain, however, that our importation of gold from Portugal is very great.

On Sunday morning a duel was fought in Hyde Park, between Mr. William Carpenter and Mr. John Pride, both Americans. The meeting took place in conſequence of the affairs of America becoming the ſubject of converſation, at the Virginia coffee houſe, on Friday laſt. Mr. Carpenter gave it as his opinion, that Mr. Giles, a Member of the Congreſs of the United States, was not ſo able a man as many ſuppoſed him to be, and that he did not conſider him as politically honeſt. At this obſervation Mr. Pride took fire, and gave Mr. Carpenter the lie.—A challenge enſued, the parties met on Sunday morning at half paſt five, in Hyde-Park. The ſeconds uſed every means in their power to bring the affair to an amicable adjuſtment, but in vain. The diſtance being meaſured, they fired exactly at the ſame inſtant, when Mr. Carpenter received his antagoniſt's ball in the ſide, which penetrated nearly through his body; and notwithſtanding it was immediately extracted, he breathed his laſt yeſterday at twelve o'clock, at Richardſon's, Covent Garden.

No animoſity whatever had previouſly ſubſiſted between them. Mr. Carpenter was about twenty one years old, and was brought up in Eſſex County, in the State of Virginia; his father was a gentleman of Devonſhire in England. Mr. Pride is a native of Amelia County, in Virginia, twenty five years of age.

Meaſures have been taken at the public offices to apprehend the other principal and his ſecond, but hitherto without effect.

Freſh European Intelligence,

Received by the Ship James Capt. Conklin, in Nineteen *Days from London, arrived at New-York;*—

ANSPACH, Auguſt 22.

HIS Serene Highneſs the Prince of Hohenlohe Kirckberg, in the ſervice of the Houſe of Auſtria, died at the moment when he was to take upon him the command of the Army, which Count Wartenſleben was to have quitted.

PARIS, Sept. 1.

FRENCH REPUBLIC

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND THE MEUSE.

The General in Chief to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters, 7 Fructidor, 24th Auguſt.

I have the honor to inform you that Prince Charles arrived with a corps of 25 000 men, formed a junction with Gen. Wartenſleben, and on the 5th attacked Gen. Berdanotte, who was at Tenning before Newmark, for the purpoſe of covering my communications, while agreeably to your orders, I followed the army of Gen. Wartenſleben, without being able to force him to engage; General Bernadotte gave, in theſe circumſtances, new proofs of talents and of courage, and the troops under his command fought with the greateſt intrepidity. But he was obliged to yield to ſuperior force, and this General found it neceſſary to retreated.

Prince Charles, in conſequence of this, advanced on my rear with the greater part of the corps which had forced Gen. Bernadotte to fall back, and I in my turn ran the riſk of being ſurrounded in a country where communication is extremely difficult. My poſition, and the enemy's force, did not permit me to engage, without evidently riſking the ſafety of the army. I therefore retreated to Amberg. In this poſition I was ſoon attacked by General Wartenſleben in front, and by the Archduke in flank. I was then obliged to fall back as far as Sulzbach, after having made that reſiſtance which honour and military duty required. I cannot yet give you the details of this affair. I believe I have loſt no artillery. I am to leave this place to-night, and retire to Vendon, afterwards to Graffenberg, and then to Foreheim, where I propoſe to concentrate the army.

I hope that General Moreau will profit by that circumſtance, and that his ſucceſſes will ſoon call back to the Danube the forces which have fallen upon me.

Signed, JOURDAN.

ARMY of the RHINE and MOSELLE.

The Commander in Chief writes thus from Augſburg on the 8th Fructidor, Auguſt 25.—Being informed that the Archduke Charles had detached a corps againſt the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, he determined to make a diverſion by attacking Gen. La Tour, encamped at Friedberg, and paſſing the Lech at a place where it was fordable.

The left wing paſſed this river firſt at a ford unknown to the enemy, and which they had neglected to guard, oppoſite to Hauſſetten; the volunteers were above their middle in water, and carried their muſkets on their heads. The current was ſo rapid, that the firſt who advanced were almoſt entirely hurried away, but were afterwards relieved. Our troops took poſſeſſion of Kuſſing, and gained the heights which led to Ottmaring, on the left flank of the enemy.

The enemy, with their artillery and infantry covered all the river oppoſite the centre of the army. General St. Cyr began the attack by a diſcharge from the artillery and muſketry; which drawing on that of the enemy, and even diminiſhing it ſenſibly, allowed the 21ſt demi-brigade of light infantry, and the 31ſt of the line, and the 9th regiment of huſſars, under the command of Gen. Laroche, to paſs at two fords, to the right and left of Lech Hauſen, which village was inſtantly attacked; the enemy loſt five peices of cannon, and were chaſed from the hamlet near the other bridge, which we immediately began to repair in order to paſs the artillery. After forcing the bridge which the enemy had fortified with artillery, we attacked the poſition of Friedberg.

The advanced guard on the right, commanded by Gen. Abattucci, moved to the left on the road of Munich, in order to cut off that retreat. The reſt of the forces under General Ferrino marched on the enemy's flank. General St. Cyr attacked on the front. Hemmed in on all ſides, the enemy were ſoon put to the route.

The diviſion of General Ferino purſued as far as Rinethal. General Vandamme, at the head of the 10th regiment of chaſſeurs, the 9th and 12th regiments of huſſars, and a part of the 2d chaſſeurs, purſued to near the valley of La Ser. From 15 to 1600 priſoners were taken, and 40 officers, of whom three were of ſuperior rank, and the aid-de-camp of Gen. Latour; 16 or 17 pieces of cannon and two ſtandards were alſo taken. The infantry markſmen followed the enemy with as much rapidity as the horſe; and the fatigue only of the men and horſes obliged them to ceaſe the purſuit.

The detachment of the left wing, which was before Langenyetick, paſſed the Lech at a ford oppoſite the village but it was too deep for the artillery; ſuch of the infantry and light cavalry as paſſed, after having ſurpriſed and taken a poſt of 25 huſſars, who could not believe it poſſible to croſs by that paſſage, marched on the road of Neuberg to Friedberg, and took 200 men, 8 waggons, and 30 horſes, the wreck of General Latour's corps.

(Signed) MOREAU.

General Hauſſman writes from Augſbourg on the 10th Fructidor, Auguſt 27.

"By my letter of yeſterday, I announced to you the memorable action on the 7th. The number of priſoners taken on that day has been much more conſiderable than I informed you of. More than 2000 have paſſed thro' this town. Our troops took poſſeſſion of Munich laſt night.

"The Elector fled a few days before, after having left perſons properly authorized to treat with the Commander in Chief.

"The Auſtrian army is every day weakened by the defection of its allies, and by the priſoners which are taken.

(Signed) "HAUSSMANN."

ARMY OF ITALY.

The Commander in Chief to the Executive Directory.

Head-quarters, Milan, 9 Fructidor, Auguſt 26.

The diviſion of General Schuget has blockaded Mantua.

On the 24th, at three o'clock in the morning, we attacked the Brigade of Governolo, and Borgoforte, in order to force the garriſon to retire within the walls.

After a ſpirited cannonade, General Sahuguet in perſon croſſed the bridge of Governolo, whilſt General Dallemayne took Borgoforte. The enemy loſt 300 men killed, wounded and taken priſoners.

The 18th demi brigade, and Citizen Labos, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly.

Our ſmall gallies have left Peſchiera, from whence they took ten large boats and two pieces of cannon belonging to the enemy.

Every thing here has the moſt ſatisfactory appearance.

I am informed that General Wurmſer is recalled, and replaced by Gen. de Vins.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The Executive Directory has been officially informed of a communication being eſtabliſhed between the army of the Rhine and the Moſelle and that of Italy.

NEW-YORK, October 17.

LATE AND IMPORTANT ADVICES.

By Capt. Conkling, of the ſhip James, in 19 days from London, we have accounts from thence, to the 13th September (17 days later than our laſt) from which we have given ſome of the moſt important articles this day.

The following is from the London Telegraph of the 13th September.

A Letter of which the following is a copy, containing commercial information of much importance, was on Saturday transmitted by the American Ambassador, Mr. King, to the American Consul, Mr. Johnson.

"18, Baker-street, Sept. 10.

"Dear Sir,

"I have just received a letter from Mr. Monroe, dated Paris, August 28, in which he informs me, that in consequence of the publication in the Gazettes, of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to M. Barthelemi, Ambassador at Basle, he had applied for information, whether orders were issued for the seizure of neutral vessels, and had been informed that no such order was issued, and further, that none such would be issued, in case the British Government did not authorise the seizure of our vessels.

"Supposing that this information might be useful to those concerned in our Commerce, I have not delayed communicating it to you, and wish you to be so obliging as to let it be known to such of our Countrymen concerned in Commerce as you may meet with. I am, &c.

"RUFUS KING.

"Joshua Johnson, Consul to the United States of America."

The situation of affairs in Europe on the date of our last advices have become most peculiarly important and interesting. The counteraction of active operations on the one hand and meditated negotiations on the other, place the views of things in such a complex state that conjecture as to the result appears to be almost unsuccessfully attempted. The crisis will, by all, be admitted to be awfully momentous. To us even at this distance the events whatever they may be, are by no means indifferent or unimportant. The contest between the remaining powers at war, as it advances to this crisis, appears marked by more vindictive and destructive views;—attempts on the one side at nothing less than the effecting a material change in the local and relative situation of many of the greater and lesser powers of Europe, and on the other, a desperate defence of the rights thus attempted to be invaded. A view of the circumstances lately occurred and occurring, will present to us the embarrassing picture.—From the materials in our possession we shall attempt the sketch, and, if we should err in the opinions we form thereon, it will be but the fallibility arising from conjecture, formed at this distance from the scenes we speak of. We are, on no occasion, fearful of being supposed to speak *intentionally* wrong.

A PEACE WITH THE EMPEROR so frequently spoken of is again placed at a distance. The English papers speak of the Gazette account of an action in which GEN. JOURDAN, after several previous partial actions with Gen. Wartensleben, had been defeated by the combined forces, under the ARCH DUKE CHARLES and GEN. WARTENSLEBEN, with the loss of thirty pieces of cannon, and seven thousand men. Of the previous actions spoken of we have the details, in which Gen. Jourdan was in general successful: but not the paper which contains the English Gazette account of his defeat. We give his own letter of the 24th August however, in which, though he mentions having received this check, he does not state his loss. Opposed to this loss are the letters of Gen. Moreau, and Hoffman, announcing an important victory obtained over the Austrians on the 23d near the river Lech, in which they took 17 pieces of artillery and 2000 men prisoners. From the lately renewed actions, and the accounts from Vienna it appears that the Emperor is determined to defend himself to the last extremity.

BETWEEN SPAIN AND ENGLAND War appears at length inevitable. The Treaty offensive and defensive between the former and the Republic of France, the English papers state as having at last appeared and been agreed to by the Council of Five Hundred. The 18th article imports that it is particularly against the *English* the united forces of the contracting Parties are to act. This undoubtedly amounts to a declaration of War; and appears to have been so considered by the English. The Spanish Minister had obtained his Passport for quitting England.

THE INVASION OF PORTUGAL being agreed to in the French Councils:—the forces and their commanders destined to act against them announced, opens a new field for the destructive ravages of war. This is, we presume, only *one* of the objects contemplated in the new Alliances and for which the Spaniards, have pretended justificatory reasons traced to ancient and musty records, no doubt carefully preserved, for some such fit occasion of aggression.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND appears to be looked to both in France and England. Preparations making in both for the attack and defence. Throughout the latter, particularly on the sea-coast, every exertion is made. The Castle and Works at Dover are undergoing great additions and repairs; and in the County of Essex alone a body of eleven thousand men is stationed. Large drafts from the regular forces are made to be embarked for Ireland; and the internal preparations in that kingdom are no less vigilant. The fortress of Londonderry, in the north, is alone to be mounted with 100 pieces of cannon—other places in proportion.

A NEGOCIATION FOR PEACE, amidst these hostile preparations is stated to have been determined on the part of England, with the intention of despatching Mr. Jackson to Paris as the Minister for that purpose, with instructions for, among other matters, *acknowledging the French Republic*. This resolution is mentioned to have taken place on the account received of the check experienced by Gen. Jourdan, and other circumstances, which appeared to afford a favourable opportunity for the purpose.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET was actually leaving England. The cause of their departure is not stated, and does not appear to excite surprise.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT was not to meet till the 27th of September.

SEIZURE OF SPANISH VESSELS. A gentleman who came passenger in the James, saw at Deal a London paper of the 17th September, which stated that an order had been issued by government for seizing the Spanish vessels in England, and also conversed with a custom-house officer, who mentioned that he had been actually engaged in the business.

By a letter from London, dated August 27, 1796 it appears that the Commissioners on the subject of spoliations choice of the fifth Commissioner, the lot was decided by lots; when the name of John Trumbull, Esq. of Connecticut, was drawn as the fifth Commissioner. Mr. Trumbull was in London, and accepted the appointment. On the 26th, all the Commissioners were sworn before the Lord Mayor.

BY AUTHORITY

Extract of a letter from Joseph M. Yznardi, Consul of the United States at Cadiz, to the Secretary of State, dated August 25.

"In consequence of orders from Court, all the English vessels in this harbour have been embargoed; the rudders taken off and conveyed up to Puntales, the inward port of the Bay. Similar orders have of course been sent to all the other sea port towns in Spain. This unexpected event has greatly damped the spirits of the people; all has been confusion. Not a single negotiation has been made in this great commercial city, and government notes, which on the 20th were at 11 per cent. loss, have risen up to 18 per cent. loss."

SALEM, October 18

By Capt. Wallace who arrived on Sunday evening last at Beverly, in 54 days from Leghorn, we are informed, that on Thursday last he spoke the ship Flora, Captain John Girdler, of and bound for Gloucester, who sailed in company with Capt. Wallace from Leghorn. Capt. Girdler informed that he had spoken an English brig 2 days sail to the eastward of Newfoundland, the master of which told Capt. Girdler, that a French fleet of 10 sail of the line, and two frigates, had taken Newfoundland, with a fifty gun ship, and two frigates, under Admiral Wallace. The above brig had despatches on board for England.—Capt. Girdler also informed, that he had spoke a Marblehead fishing schooner, the master of which had seen another schooner from that place, with a number of passengers from Newfoundland on board.

By a fishing schooner, which arrived on Sunday at Marblehead, we learn, that Joseph Curtin, the master, left Halifax about 14 days since. He informs that Admiral Murray, in the Resolution of 74 guns and four frigates were there—and that the people of Halifax expected a visit from the French. He supposes there are about 1000 troops there.

Capt. Curtin makes no mention of the situation of the fortifications at Halifax. It is said to be an exceeding strong place. But we are informed that Prince Edward, who commands there, has lately dismounted the cannon, and caused the fort to be entirely demolished, in order to enlarge the works, and render them completely invulnerable.

PROVIDENCE, October 22.

The Eastern Boundary Commissioners adjourned on the 8th instant, at St. Andrews, on Passamaquady Bay, and have returned—to meet at Boston on the 2d Tuesday of August next, for the hearing and determination of the cause. They ascended both the St. Croix Rivers, which are about nine miles apart, and the decision of the Commissioners will determine the right of five millions of acres, a great part of which is said to be valuable land.—The American and British Surveyors are employed in taking a survey of both rivers.

NEWPORT, October 25.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet at Providence.

Capt. Dillingham, in the Snow Mary, arrived here from Liverpool, on the 19th Aug. about 20 Leagues from Liverpool, spoke the Ship Flora, Captain Colly, from Norfolk, out 25 Days.—Aug. 25. Lat 49 Long. 10, 30 W. spoke the Ship Mount Vernon, Captain Brooks, from Alexandria, bound to London, out 32 Days.

MARRIED]—At Wickford, on Sunday Evening, the 16th instant, Dr. WILLIAM SHAW to the very amiable Mrs. ELIZABETH M'LAUGHLING, both late of this Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Oct. 24

ENTERED,	*from*
Ship George and Mary, Lawton,	St. Petersburgh
—— Abigail, Wood,	St. Ubes
Sloop Lucy Ann, Webster,	New York
—— George, Bowe,	Ditto
—— George, Rhodes,	Alexandria
Schooner Hannah, Coffin,	Boston
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Harriet, Northam,	Georgetown
—— Rosanna, Spencer,	Norfolk
Schooner Sally, Weeks,	Newbern
Sloop Aurora, Bliss,	New-York
—— Concord, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Rhoda, Freeman,	Ditto
—— Brandywine, Borden,	Philadelphia
—— Polly, Hicks,	Ditto
—— Lively, Collins,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Cogg shall,	Charleston

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CHOICE Russia HEMP,
IRON assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETINGS,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Ten or Twenty Acres of LAND, as may suit the Purchaser, with a Good Mill and Dwelling House thereon standing, with about Three Quarters of a Share of Little Rest Mill.—For further Particulars inquire of

JOHN P. NICHOLS.

South Kingston, 24th of 10th Month, 1796.

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and LEASE [illegible] on Thursday the 27th Inst. at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

Sundry Sorts of Household Furniture;—together with a SPINNET, and a Turkey and Canvas CARPET.—Also an Iron STOVE.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter, in Hogsheads; Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Cask; Castile Soap, and Chocolate, by the Box; Port Wine, per Pipe; a Quantity of Lumber, viz.—White Oak Hogshead Staves and Heading, Pine Timber, Oak and Pine Joists, Shingles and Clapboards, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street,

Super fine and coarse Broadcloths, India Cottons, Checks, Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, Men's Worsted Hose, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens, Stuff, suitable for the Season—Sewing Twine, Hats, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, a few Pearl Buttons, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

Fall Goods,

A General Assortment just opened, at the Sign of the BUCK, near CARR'S Ferry, and ready for Sale,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

At the usual low Prices, by

THOMAS GREEN & CO.

Who continue to take in Home-made Cloths, clean Flax Seed, and other Country Produce, equal to Cash.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on WEDNESDAY the 9th of NOVEMBER next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

The House, Shop, and Lot of Land, about 55 Feet Front and 50 Feet back, late belonging to the Estate of Mr. Elisha Gibbs, situate and adjoining Northward to the House and Lot now occupied by William Ellery, Esq.—The Conditions of Payment will be made known at the Place and Time of Sale.

Newport, October 23 1796.

For CHARLESTON,
(SOUTH CAROLINA)

The beautiful fast-sailing Schooner CZARINA,
Of Swansey,
ELISHA BROWN, Master,

Will sail by the 5th of November next; a good One Hundred Tons Burthen, well found, and has excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND at the Coffee-House, or to the Master on board, who will attend at Newport for that Purpose Five Days previous to the Time of sailing aforesaid.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

To be Sold, or leased,

A valuable Farm, something more than a Mile from the State House;—About 23 or 24 Acres in prime Order for Barley next Season, and 27 Acres of Meadow laid down in Grass-Seed within these 3 Years.—On the Premises is a good Farm-House, and every necessary out Building in good Repair, with a Garden and Orchard.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Oct. 24 1796.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of WILLIAM ANTHONY, Esq; late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose—the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Period.

HENRY LAWTON, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN CORY, }

Portsmouth, Oct. [illegible] 1796.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM WATSON, of South-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, are notified to appear at the Superior Court, of the State of Rhode Island, to be holden at South-Kingstown on the First Monday in November next, to appoint Assignees in order to distribute said Estate among the Creditors, that the Act of Assembly, of said State, granting to the said Watson the Benefit of the Insolvent Act may be carried into Effect. J. SHELDON, *Clerk.*

South Kingstown, Oct. 10, 1796

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of OLIVER COOK, late of said Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpose—We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, on the first Monday of each Month, for Six Months next after this Date, at which Time and Place we will attend.

THOMAS DURFEE, } *Commissioners.*
BENJAMIN HOWLAND, }

Tiverton, A. D. 1796.

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" RUFUS KING.

" Joshua Johnson, Consul to the United States of America."

The situation of affairs in Europe on the date of our last advices have become most peculiarl; important and interesting. The counteraction of active operations on the one hand and meditated negotiations on the other, place the views of things in such a complex state that conjecture as to the result appears to be almost usefulesly attempted. The crisis will, by all, be admitted to be awfully momentous. To us even at this distance the events whatever they may be, are by no means indifferent or unimportant. The conflict between the remaining powers at war, as it advances to this crisis, appears marked by more vindictive and destructive views;—attempts on the one side at nothing less than the effecting a material change in the local and relative situation of many of the greater and lesser powers of Europe, and on the other, a desperate defence of the rights thus attempted to be invaded. A view of the circumstances lately occured and occuring, will present to us the embarrassing picture.—From the materials in our possession we shall attempt the sketch, and, if we should err in the opinions we form thereon, it will be but the fallibility arising from conjecture, formed at this distance from the scenes we speak of. We are, on no occasion, fearful of being supposed to speak *intentionally* wrong.

A PEACE WITH THE EMPEROR so frequently spoken of is again placed at a distance. The English papers speak of the Gazette account of an action in which GEN. JOURDAN, after several previous partial actions with Gen. Wartensleben, had been defeated by the combined forces, under the ARCH DUKE CHARLES and GEN. WARTENSLEBEN, with the loss of thirty pieces of cannon, and seven thousand men. Of the previous actions spoken of we have the details, in which Gen. Jourdan was in general successful: but not the paper which contains the English Gazette account of his defeat. We give his own letter of the 24th August however, in which, though he mentions having received this check, he does not state his loss. Opposed to this loss are the letters of Gen. Moreau, and Hauffman, announcing an important victory obtained over the Austrians on the 23d near the river Lech, in which they took 17 pieces of artillery and 2000 men prisoners. From the lately renewed actions, and the accounts from Vienna it appears that the Emperor is determined to defend himself to the last extremity.

BETWEEN SPAIN AND ENGLAND War appears at length inevitable. The Treaty offensive and defensive between the former and the Republic of France, the English papers state as having at last agreed and been agreed to by the Council of Five Hundred. The 18th article imports that it is particularly against the *English* the united forces of the contracting Parties are to act. This undoubtedly amounts to a declaration of War; and appears to have been so considered by the English. The Spanish Minister had obtained his Passport for quitting England.

THE INVASION OF PORTUGAL being agreed to in the French Councils:—the forces and their commanders destined to act against them announced, opens a new field for the destructive ravages of war. This is, we presume, only *one* of the objects contemplated in the new Alliances and for which the Spaniards, have pretended justificatory reasons traced to ancient and musty records, no doubt carefully preserved, for some such fit occasion of aggression.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND appears to be looked to both in France and England. Preparations making in both for the attack and defence. Throughout the latter, particularly on the sea-coast, every exertion is made. The Castle and Works at Dover are undergoing great additions and repairs; and in the County of Essex alone a body of eleven thousand men is stationed. Large drafts from the regular forces are made to be embarked for Ireland; and the internal preparations in that kingdom are no less vigilant. The fortress of Londonderry, in the north, is alone to be mounted with 100 pieces of cannon—other places in proportion.

A NEGOCIATION FOR PEACE, amidst these hostile preparations is stated to have been determined on the part of England, with the intention of despatching Mr. Jackson to Paris as the Minister for that purpose, with instructions for, among other matters, *acknowledging the French Republic*. This resolution is mentioned to have taken place on the account received of the check experienced by Gen. Jourdan, and other circumstances, which appeared to afford a favourable opportunity for the purpose.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET was actually leaving England. The cause of their departure is not stated, and does not appear to excite surprise.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT was not to meet till the 27th of September.

SEIZURE OF SPANISH VESSELS. A gentleman who came passenger in the James, saw at Deal a London paper of the 17th September, which stated that an order had been issued by government for seizing the Spanish vessels in England, and also conversed with a custom-house officer, who mentioned that he had been actually engaged in the business.

By a letter from London, dated August 27, 1796 it appears that the Commissioners on the subject of spoliations choice of the fifth Commissioner, the same was decided by lots; when the name of John Trumbull, Esq. of Connecticut, was drawn as the fifth Commissioner. Mr. Trumbull was in London, and accepted the appointment. On the 26th, all the Commissioners were sworn before the Lord Mayor.

BY AUTHORITY

Extract of a letter from Joseph M. Yznardi, Consul of the United States at Cadiz, to the Secretary of State, dated August 25.

" In consequence of orders from Court, all the English vessels in this harbour have been embargoed; the rudders taken off and conveyed up to Puntales, the inward port of the Bay. Similar orders have of course been sent to all the other sea port towns in Spain. This unexpected event has greatly damped the spirits of the people; all has been confusion. Not a single negotiation has been made in this great commercial city, and government notes, which on the 20th were at 11 per cent. loss, have risen up to 18 per cent. loss."

SALEM, October 18.

By Capt. Wallace who arrived on Sunday evening last at Beverly, in 54 days from Exmore, we are informed, that on Thursday last he spoke the ship Flora, Captain John Girdler, of and bound for Gloucester, who sailed in company with Capt. Wallace from Exmore. Capt. Girdler informed that he had spoken an English brig 2 days sail to the eastward of Newfoundland, the master of which told Capt. Girdler, that a French fleet of 10 sail of the line, and two frigates, had taken Newfoundland, with a fifty gun ship, and two frigates, under Admiral Wallace. The above brig had despatches on board for England.—Capt. Girdler also informed, that he had spoke a Marblehead fishing schooner, the master of which had seen another schooner from that place, with a number of passengers from Newfoundland on board.

By a fishing schooner, which arrived on Sunday at Marblehead, we learn, that Joseph Curtin, the master, left Halifax about 14 days since. He informs that Admiral Murray, in the Resolution of 74 guns and four frigates were there—and that the people of Halifax expected a visit from the French. He supposes there are about 1000 troops there.

Capt. Curtin makes no mention of the situation of the fortifications at Halifax. It is said to be an exceeding strong place. But we are informed that Prince Edward, who commands there, has lately dismounted the cannon, and called the fort to be entirely demolished, in order to enlarge the works, and render them completely invulnerable.

PROVIDENCE, October 22.

The Eastern Boundary Commissioners adjourned on the 8th instant, at St. Andrews, on Passamaquady Bay, and have returned—to meet at Boston on the 2d Tuesday of August next, for the hearing and determination of the cause. They ascended both the St. Croix Rivers, which are about nine miles apart, and the decision of the Commissioners will determine the right of five millions of acres, a great part of which is said to be valuable land.—The American and British Surveyors are employed in taking a survey of both rivers.

NEWPORT, October 25.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet at Providence.

Capt. Dillingham, in the Show Mary, arrived here from Liverpool, on the 19th Aug. about 20 Leagues from Liverpool, spoke the Ship Flora, Captain Colly, from Norfolk, out 25 Days.—Aug. 25. Lat. 49 Long. 10, 30 W. spoke the Ship Mount Vernon, Captain Brooks, from Alexandria, bound to London, out 32 Days.

MARRIED]—At Wickford, on Sunday Evening, the 16th instant, Dr. WILLIAM SHAW to the very amiable Mrs. ELIZABETH M'LAUGHLING, both late of this Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Oct. 24

ENTERED,	*from*
Ship George and Mary, Lawton,	St. Petersburgh
—— Abigail, Wood,	St. Ubes
Sloop Lucy Ann, Webster,	New-York
—— George, Brown,	Ditto
—— George, Rhodes,	Alexandria
Schooner Hannah, Coffin,	Boston
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Harriet, Northam,	Georgetown
—— Rosanna, Spencer,	Norfolk
Schooner Sally, Weeks,	Newbern
Sloop Aurora, Bliss,	New-York
—— Concord, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Rhoda, Freeman,	Ditto
—— Brandywine, Borden,	Philadelphia
—— Lilly, Hicks,	Ditto
—— Lively, Collins,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Cogg shall,	Charleston

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CHOICE Russia HEMP,
IRON assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETINGS,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Ten or Twenty Acres of LAND, as may best suit the Purchaser, with a Grist Mill and Dwelling House thereon standing, within about Three Quarters of a Mile of Little Rest Hill.—For further Particulars inquire of

JOHN T. NICHOLS.

South Kingstown, 24th of 10th Month, 1796.

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and DEAN's AUCTION-ROOM, in Thames Street on Thursday the 27th Inst. at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

Sundry Sorts of Houshold Furniture;—together with a SPINNET, and a Turkey and Canvas CARPET.—Also an Iron STOVE.

Newport, October, 24, 1796.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter, in Hogsheads; Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Cask; Castile Soap, and Chocolate, by the Box; Port Wine, per Pipe; a Quantity of Lumber, viz.—White Oak Hogshead Staves and Heading, Pine Timber, Oak and Pine Joists, Shingles and Clapboards, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, India Cottons, Checks, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Men's Worsted Hose, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens, Stuff, suitable for the Season—Sewing Twine, Hats, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, a few Pearl Buttons, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames-Street.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

Fall Goods,

A General Assortment just opened, at the Sign of the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry, and ready for Sale,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

At the usual low Prices, by

THOMAS GREEN & CO.

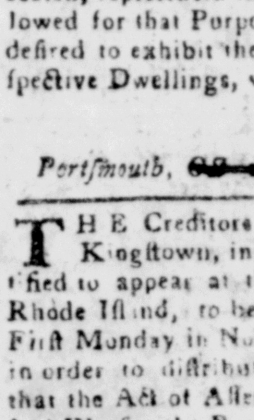
Who continue to take in Home-made Cloths, clean Flax Seed, and other Country Produce, equal to Cash.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on WEDNESDAY the 9th of NOVEMBER next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

The House, Shop, and Lot of Land, about 55 Feet Front and 50 Feet back, late belonging to the Estate of Mr. Elisha Gibbs, situate and adjoining Northward to the House and Lot now occupied by William Ellery, Esq.—The Conditions of Payment will be made known at the Place and Time of Sale.

Newport, October 23 1796.



For CHARLESTON,

(SOUTH CAROLINA)

The beautiful fast-sailing Schooner

CZARINA,

Of Swanzey,

ELISHA BROWN, Master,

Will sail by the 5th of November next; is about One Hundred Tons Burthen, well found, and has excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND at the Coffee-House, or to the Master on board, who will attend at Newport for that Purpose Five Days previous to the Time of sailing aforesaid.

Newport, October 24, 1796.

To be Sold, or leased,

A valuable Farm, something more than a Mile from the State House:—About 23 or 24 Acres in prime Order for Barley next Season, and 27 Acres of Meadow laid down in Grass-Seed within these 3 Years.—On the Premises is a good Farm-House, and every necessary out Building in good Repair, with a Garden and Orchard.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Oct. 24 1796.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of WILLIAM ANTHONY, Esq; late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose—the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Period.

HENRY LAWTON, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN CORY, }

Portsmouth, Oct. 1796.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM WATSON, of South-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, are notified to appear at the Superior Court, of the State of Rhode Island, to be holden at South-Kingstown on the First Monday in November next, to appoint Assignees in order to distribute said Estate among the Creditors, that the Act of Assembly, of said State, granting to the said Watson the Benefit of the Insolvent Act may be carried into Effect. J. SHELDON, *Clerk.*

South Kingstown, Oct. 10, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of OLIVER COOK, late of said Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpose—We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, to they see fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, on the first Monday of each Month, for Six Months next after this Date, at which Time and Place we will attend.

THOMAS DURFEE, } *Commissioners,*
BENJAMIN HOWLAND, }

21st October, A. D. 1796.

AMUSEMENT IN MODERN HIGH LIFE.

THE Bucks had din'd, and deep in council sat,
Their wine was brilliant, but their wit grew flat;
Up starts his Lordship—to the window flies,
And lo!—'A race, a race,' in rapture cries.
"Where?" quoth Sir John,—'Why see two drops of rain,
'Start from the summit of the crystal pane:
'A thousand pounds which drop with nimblest force,
'Performs its current down the slipp'ry course.'
The bet was fix'd, in dire suspence they wait
For victory, pendant on the nod of fate.
Now down the sash, unconscious of the prize,
The bubbles roll, like pearls from Susan's eyes.
But, ah! the glittering joys of life are short;
How oft two joltling heads have spoil'd the sport.
So thus attraction, by coercive laws,
The approaching drops into one bubble draws.
Each curs'd his fate that thus their project cross'd,
How hard their lot, who neither won or lost!

Mr. NUGENT,

DANCING MASTER, and TEACHER of the FRENCH LANGUAGE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he has opened a FRENCH SCHOOL in the House of Mr OSBORNE, opposite Mr. ROGERS's Academy, where he teaches from Ten o'Clock in the Morning 'till One. He will open a DANCING SCHOOL as soon as he can obtain a Subscription of Ten Pupils. As a French Teacher, besides his having been bred to Letters in France, he has the advantage of possessing the English Language; and as a Dancing Master, he presumes it is a sufficient Proof of his Abilities, that he has been principal Dancer in the Theatres of Philadelphia and Boston.

It not being in his Power to devote his whole Time to this Town, he will, while here, teach every Day, so as make his Lessons equivalent to Three every Week.

His Terms are, for French, Two Dollars, per Month.
For Dancing, Three Dollars, per Month.

☞ A Subscription Paper is left at the Printing-Office.

Newport, October 10, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN LANGLEY,

A SMALL SLOOP, between 18 and 20 Tons, with her Furniture and Boat, is a good sailer and very suitable for the Shoal Fishery.

Also a small Quantity of CEDAR GARDEN POSTS—a few Pieces may serve for Ship Timber.

Newport, October 10, 1796.

NOW on the Stocks, and for Sale, by the Subscribers, at the Head of Acoaxet River, in Westport, the HULL of a Vessel of the following Dimensions, 57 Feet Keel, 21 Feet Beam, 10½ Feet Hole. Her Deck lies two Feet above her Wale.

MILK & PARKER.

Westport, October 10, 1796.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of SAMUEL CARR, late of Jamestown, Esquire, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

SAMUEL CARR, *Executor.*

Newport, Oct. 10, 1796.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

THE Creditors of Abraham Rod Rivera, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence on the last Monday of this Month, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why his Petition for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted. HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

October 10, 1796.

To be Sold, by
BENJAMIN HILL,
On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport. August 1. 1796

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of excellent St. Croix RUM.
GENEVA and BRANDY, by the Pipe, Hogshead or Barrel.
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds.
HYSON TEA, by the Half Chest, or Pound.

HE HAS ON HAND,

About 40 or 50 Barrels of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported of equal Quality.

A large Assortment of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE, by the Crate, or smaller Quantity.

A SLOOP, which has been launched about Four Months, of 40 Tons Burthen, her Sails and Rigging all New, and is completely fitted for a Packet—will be sold Cheap for the Cash.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode Island—consisting of about 700 Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing-Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone.—The Ruins of a large Mansion-House, consumed by Fire. For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, at New York.

☞ If this valuable Estate is not sold entire, in a short Time, it will be sold in such Parcels or Divisions as to suit any Number of Purchasers, that may apply to

FRANCIS BRINLEY, *Administrator.*

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the abovesaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has just received

A prime and elegant Assortment of Fresh GOODS,

Which he will dispose of, at his usual low Rate, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-Street, directly opposite the Shop of Messrs. Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's Island SALT, by the Bushel.

☞ Flaxseed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of EDWARD BALL, late of New-Shoreham, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment; and those having Demands against said Estate, are desired to exhibit their Accounts for Settlement.

SAMUEL BALL, *Administrator.*

New Shoreham October 4. 1796.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN WEEDEN, Esq; late of Jamestown, deceased; and Three Months longer being allowed from this Date, by the Council aforesaid, do hereby call on all Persons, having any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Term, or they will be forecloſed.

JOHN ELDRED,
HENRY FOWLER.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, *Administratrix.*
ARNOLD WEEDEN, *Administrator.*

September 22, 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

FRENCH Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
A few Casks of excellent Molasses, for Retailing,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Quarter-Cask,
Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch.
Castile Soap, by the Box,
Liverpool Salt and Sea-Coal.

He has also at the same Place,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar Wines—Jamaica Spirits—Windward Island Rum—the best London Porter—Molasses—Sweet Oil—Chocolate—Castile Soap—Pepper—Liverpool Salt—all by Retail.

Newport, Oct 24, 1796.

Fresh Raisins.

ELIZABETH MILLER most respectfully informs her Friends, that she has just received from Boston—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS—of an extraordinary Quality.

Also, POWDERED SUGAR.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1796.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,
Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church.

WHERE he carries on his Business as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch—and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Conveniency of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Consisting of Two Dwelling-Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Subscriber, in South-Kingstown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, August 22, 1796.